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WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1892-TWELVE PAGES

THREE CENTS.

ALL HOMESTEAD SLEPT IN PEACE LAST NIGHT

Under the Ample Protection of the Citizen Soldiers of Pennsylvania.

NO DEMONSTRATION MADE

When the Troops Entered Because Their Arrival Was Unheralded.

Uncertainty as to Time Kept the Bands of Music at Home-The Advance Line of Eighteenth Regiment Skirmishers Quickly Scattered a Group of Curious Strikers-The Civilian Watchmen Replaced by Military Sentries-The Sudden Change of Scene-General Snowden at the Head of His Command-Features of the Occupation.

Homestead, the great Carnegie steel works and the situation in that recently belligerent village, are all in possession of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The guardsmen entered the town without interference, without bloodshed, without even firing a shot. To-day the place will wear as warlike an appearance as it did just one week ago, but great is the change in conditions between then and now.

The entry of the troops into Homestead yesterday was as skillfully arranged and executed as the time tables of two railroads would permit. The troops had an unpleasant time of it during the preceding night. When they left Pittsburg Monday afternoon they went out, not under orders of their superior officers, but under secret orders issued to Superintendent Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by General Snowden. The fact that the orders were unknown to them, and, as subsequent events proved, practically countermanded those given to the colonels and other subordinate officers just before they left Pittsburg, disturbed them considerably.

The First Knowledge of the Soldiers. They expected to go to Blairsville. When their cars were switched into the side tracks at Radebaugh junction, they supposed it was only to be a brief detention while the tracks were being cleared ahead; but when the Sheridan troopers came in from Tyrone it became apparent that Radebaugh was to

all start so that Homestead would be reached just after davbreak. This was the first intimation the boys had that their trains might not pull out at any moment, and a general feeling of ease soon prevaded the army.

Many of the militia had not provided themselves with rations, supposing they would have been in camp at midnight and that foraging expeditions would be started out. A potato patch nearby furnished a meal for many a hungry soldier, and, roasted in a wood fire with the "jackets" on, they made a palatable meal for a hungry man.

The Actual Movement on Homestend. At 3 o'clock in the morning the word was sent out that the trip to Homestead would begin in half an hour. After that the boys hugged the cars closely, fearing to go far away lest the train should leave them. With little or no sleep, many of them hungry and out of sorts generally, the men were kept in a state of suspense until about 7 o'clock, when the Tenth and Fourteenth Regiments started with Battery C for Swissvale, with orders to take a position on the high hill overlooking the Monongahela river oppo-

Soon afterward the gallant Eighteenth of this city pulled out for the objective point, having been given the honor of being the first regiment to enter upon the recent scene of war. The trip was slow and tedious, and after numerous long waits the train pulled in on the Port Perry branch at Brinton station. About this time bulletins were posted in Homestead stating that the troops had been detained at Radebaugh junction, so completely misleading the people there that when, 15 minutes later, the train bearing the Eighteenth Regiment crossed the Port Perry bridge, following out the programme indicated by THE DIS-PATCH a few hours previously, there was only a small crowd on hand at Munhall station to receive them. General Snowden's car, containing himself and staff, with Generals Wiley and Greenland, Sheriff Mc-Cleary and ex-Sheriff Gray, pulled in ahead of the Eighteenth before Munhall was reached. They alighted and stepped out on the track in front of the crowd

Pittsburg Troops in the Van.

Immediately on the arrival of the car of the Eighteenth Regiment, Company F, under command of Captain Awl. was ordered out and started down the north track next to the company's property in quick marching step. When directly op-posite the crowd, which had gathered and moved uneasily to the left and were watching closely, Company E was halted, and a skirmish line was formed facing toward the crowd. The order, for ward march, was given, and the line advanced quickly across the rails. The people did not seem to realize their position at first. They shifted, with evident reluctance, a step or two at a time away from the approaching line of blue coats and flashing bayonets; but finally, seeing there was no other way out of it, they broke and ran out of the way clear over the embankment on the south side of the track.

The track being clear, the remaining



THE ENTRY OF THE VANGUARD OF STATE TROOPS UPON THE SCENE OF RECENT STRIFE.

Eighth avenue from Munhall station toward Homestead. There was not a human being to be seen about the steel works, not a striker on guard around it, and it was not deemed necessary to put a military picket there at once. The Eighteenth marched down Eighth avenue, with colors be the concentrating point.

When General Snowden's private car came, shortly before midnight, the word was soon page at along the live that the trains would began to flock to the place from down town, urprised that the troops had entered the

ough limits without their knowledge. Not an ugly word was said, no demonstra tion of any kind was made. When the road leading up to the old City Farm was resched, the Eighteenth turned and marched clear to the top of the grassy hill. Here they found a battle front looking down on the town and came to a parade

Bristling Bayonets Predominate. In a few moments the Fifteenth Regi-

ment, closely followed by the Fitth, with drums and colors, executed the same maneuver, taking their alignment from the Eighteenth. The regiments thus drawn into a column formed an almost unbroken line of bristling bayonets clear across the top of the old farm. From their elevated position the soldiers presented a formidable appearance and attracted the people of the village by thousands to view

them from the streets below. Subsequently the Eighteenth withdrew from the farm an went swinging down into the heart of the borough, placing guards at all cross streets as it advanced, and gradually going through the process of changing the borough from an apparently quiet and peaceful civil government to one of martial law. While all this was going on a somewhat

similar change had been effected on the opposite side of the river. A party of gentlemen who had gone out early yesterday morning to view the descent of the troops into Homestead from the hilltop at Swissvale, were met by a score of regularly stationed civilians, who, with a very apparent show of authority, demanded to know the destination of the visitors and the object of their presence. After satisfying themselves the visitors were non-combatants the workers' pickets, for such they acknowledged they were, permitted the gentlemen to pro-

The Change of an Hour.

The visitors left the place under guard for an hour or two and when they returned were astonished at the change that had been effected. The civilian pickets were nowhere to be seen. In the grove along the road there were instead three regiments of infantry, the Tenth, Fourteenth and Fourth and full completement of artillery. The soldiers, tired out by their night's experience on the cars, were nearly all lying stretched out full length under the gratefu shade of the trees enjoying a much needed

There were guards on duty but it was not such a strict guard as that of an hour before and pedestrians not attempting to enter the line were not interfered with. Colonel Hawkins was asked what had become of the original picket. He said he had noticed some men hanging around the place when he came, but they had fied at the approach of the militia. This incident clearly illustrades the change along the banks of the Monongahela.

THIS YOUNG MAN DIDN'T WORK.

Grievous Mistake of Three Mititiamen and How It Was Besented

A young college man decided to go out to Swissvale yesterday morning to view the entry of the troops into Homestead. In his desire to get an early start he dispensed with his usual morning shave, but thought he would make up for this omission in his The track being clear, the remaining companies of the Eighteenth, led by that of Captain W. H. Davis, were advanced down the track, posting pickets as it passed along

strode back toward the city.

NO CO-OPERATION WANTED.

General Snowden Tells a Committee of the Workmen That the State's Soldiers Need No Help - A Dramatic Scene at the Headquarters of the Militia,

On the crest of a grass-carpeted hill just south of the plant and overlooking the borough, stands a small, gray-tinted building, known as the Mifflin township schoollouse. It is here that General Snowden has raised the white silk banner of the division. There is nothing fancy or ornamental about the general headquarters, and, save the silken pennant fluttering before the main entrance, there are no visible indications of tne presence of the Commander in Chief and

it was beneath this fluttering banner and within the sacred confines of what the military gentlemen term official ground, that General Snowden received a committee of the mill men vesterday afternoon. Hugh O'Donnell was the Chairman of this com mittee, but Captain Kuhn, of the Amalgamated Association, was the spokesman After the customary military courtesies had been exchanged, Captain Kuhn said to the

For a moment the General toved with the

have preserved perfect order here, and in spite of the fact that thousands of strangers have visited Homestead during the past

of his hand toward the deserted mills which

sociation," retorted the General.
"Well, then," responded Captain Kuhn,
"we are here as members of the Advisory Committee of Fifty."

tion of the Carnegie Steel Compan

Association.

Late in the afternoon the same-committee, reinforced by a number of prominent mill men, paid another visit to the Division Headquarters. This time, according to the words of the spokesman, the committee desired to make a complete and absolute

observation he was stopped by three militia-men who said rather apologetically: "We don't want to do you fellows any harm; we sympathize with you, my friend, for we, too, are workingmen like yourself."

The young man was "all broke up." But he recovered himself shortly, and collecting all the disdain he had in stock replied: "I don't work: I go to college."

stylish outfit when they saw it. Then he

"We have come to offer assistance, sir, in maintaining order.

He Needed No Assistance.

cold, clear voice made this reply: "Gentlemen, I need no assistance, and I

shall preserve order myself at all hazards."
"But General," said Captain Kuhn, "we week, there has been perfect order main-tained in the borough."

Then it was that the General, with a wave

stood silent in the valley below, indulged in this bit of sarcasm:
"I have heard that you have, but in the

opinion of the State of Pennsylvania, you have made a lamentable failure, and that is why these troops are now gathered here."
"But," protested Captain Kuhn, "we are members of the Amalgamated Association, and we are here, representing that organiza-

Would Co-Operate Only With the Sheriff

"I do not recognize the Amalgamated As-

"Gentlemen," quickly answered General Snowden, "I do not know such a committee. I thank you for your offer to aid in main-taining the public peace, but duty compels me to tell you that I only recognize you as citizens. I am here by the order of the Governor to co-operate with the Sheriff in the maintainance of order and the protec

tion of the Carnegie Steel Company in the possession of its property. I wish you a very good morning."

This curt dismissal was an evident surprise to Captain Kuhn and his associate. However, they bowed politely to the General and made their way across the fields

surrender of the town, but the diplomatic commander politely declined to accept the

This second interview between the mill men and General Snowden terminated the diplomatic skirmish.

THEY WILL QUIT TO-MORROW NOON

Workers in Three More Carnegie Mills Back Up the Homestead Men.

AN ULTIMATUM DELIVERED

The Carnegie Company Must Recognize Their Organization.

As the Chairman Refuses to Do This a Great Strike Seems Inevitable-The Men at a Meeting 1500 Strong Take the Action Almost Unanimously -Amalgamated Officials Reticent-The Breaking of the Contract Not Considered in the Step-The Mill Officials Say They Have Quit Talking and Will Saw Wood Hereafter-Efforts to Get the Edgar Thompson Men to Stop Work-Reception of the Workers' Committee at the Company

The contest between the Carnegie Steel Company, Lim., and its workmen at Homestead vesterday afternoon assumed a new and portentous phase. The workmen at the Upper and Lower Union mills in Lawrenceville and at the Beaver Falls mill decided to strike to-morrow afternoon unless the management shall, before that time, agree to enter into conference or arbitration with the workmen at Homestead.

This strike may lead to others, and there are hints that not only the Keystone Bridge Works but the great Edgar Thomson mills at Bessemer may become involved in the struggle. The end may not be even there. Last Sunday separate meetings of the workmen in the two Union mills were held, and the duty of the workmen there toward their locked-out brethren at Homestead was discussed at length. The result of this meeting was that a general meeting was held vesterday forenoon in St. John's Hall in Lawrenceville, and word was sent to Beaver Falls to send representatives to a second meeting to be held in the afternoon. A Committee Bequesting Recognition.

The morning meeting appointed a committee, which waited upon the Chairman of the Carnegie interests and presented to him a request from the Lawrenceville workmen that he enter into conference with the Homestead men, with a view to securing a peaceful settlement of the differences. The Chairman declined to agree to such a proposition, and the committee retired. The meeting in St. John's Hall vesterday

afternoon was a large one. There were 1,500 men present, representing the two Union mills and the Carnegie mill at Beaver Falls. In these three mills there are employed about 3,500 workmen, of whom about onethird are members of the Amalgamated Association. The meeting was in the nature of a mass assemblage and was not confined to the association. There were representatives of the machinists, bricklayers, carpenin regard to their action at Lawrenceville.

who are not included in the Amalgamated Association. The meeting was in session from 2:30 until 4:30 o'clock. The Question of the Contract,

The situation was very fully discussed and the temper of the men was plainly shown in favor of interference. It was repsented that work being done at Homestand before the lock-out occurred had been workmen in this city were therefore being used to defeat their brethren at Homestead. The question of the violation of contract was discussed at some length. The Carnegie Steel Company had signed the scale with the Amalgamated Association for the three

mills represented in the meeting, and the association had therefore made a contract to operate the mills for one year from July 1. It was maintained, however, by several speakers that the company would forfeit its claims on the association if it declined to confer with the authorized representatives

of the association concerning a scale in some other mill. The report of the committee which waited

on the Chairman of the company was presented, and several motions were made. They all gave way finally to a motion that a committee of two from each mill be appointed to present an ultimatum to the comoany, to the effect that the three mills would close, after the finish of the day turn tomorrow afternoon, unless the company should at once consent to confer with the scale committee concerning the wage differences in the Homestead mills.

The Vote Was Almost Unanimous This motion prevailed by an almost unanimous vote, the committee was named by the Chairman, and the meeting ad-journed. The committee, in working clothes, at once visited the office of Patrick R. Dillon, general superintendent of the three mills, informed him of the ultimatum of the workmen, and asked him to convey the information to the general offices of the company. Mr. Di ion expressed the opinion that the men were making a mistake, but he promised to in orm the company of the conclusion reache

conclusion reached

Within 15 minutes advices of the action had reached the Chairman and his subordinate officers. At 500 o'clock a reporter for THE DISPATCH called at the general offices to learn what action would be taken. The Chairman had departed for his residence in Homewood. Secretary Lovejoy was found in his office. In answer to a question he said: "The Chairman will not talk on this new issue. We have decided now to do no talking, but a lot of work for the next few talking, but a lot of work for the next few

The news of the action taken by the The news of the action taken by the meeting soon spread throughout Lawrence-ville, and groups of mill men and citizens stood about the streets discussing the action. Mill workers who tere spoken to were of the unanimous opinion that the right course had been pursued, and that the meeting had performed something in the nature of a coup d'etat. It was plain that the men were very determined, and there is a strong feeling of sympathy with the Homestead men.

what Amalga and of Officia's Say.

The news of the ection of the men at St.

John's Hall renched Amalgamated headquarters at an early hour after the event.

A reporter who called there at 7 o'clock met
Secretary Madden and Assistant Secretary
Kilgallon, who wer not willing to say anything more than hat they had been informed in an unofficial way of the action of
the Lawrenceville torkmen, and could not
say anything on the subject.

the Lawrenceville torkmen, and could not say anything on the subject.

President Weihe puring the evening attended the session of the Congressional Committee, and could not be interviewed until the session of he committee was concluded. He was seen after that and asked what authority the nen in the three mills under Mr. Dillion' charge had to order a strike without the direct orders of the Executive Board. Mr. Weihe said:

"I have receive no official information

ters, laborers and other classes of employes All I know is what you now tell me. On such information I cannot express an opinion. I must wait until I receive an official report from the Vice President for the district, Mr. Sheehan." "Have the mill committees of the Union mills received any authority from the Ex-ecutive Board in advance to take such ac-

"Not to my knowledge."

No Question on beale Figning. "Will there be a violation of contract by them if they strike, after the scale has been

signed."
The scale was signed for those mills, but there is no question of scale in this con-Further than this President Weihe declined to go, and although he was willing to discuss, with the reporter for THE DIS-PATCH, the complications of the situation by the action of the St. John's Hall meet-

ing, he was not in a position to say what action the Executive Board would take. It was learned last evening from some of the iron and steel workers in the city that agents of the Amalgamated Association have been for three or four days working with the leading men in the various de-partments of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, endeavoring to persuade the men in that great establishment to declare a sympathetic strike, for the sake of the Homestead men. There is an evident ex-

pectation among association men that the Braddock men will come out, but they are unable to give any substantial grounds for their expectation. A Braddock man who was in the city last evening said the diffi-culty was that the men in the Edgar Thomson works remembered that the Amalgam ated Association refused to turn a hand for them, when a private appeal was made for assistance during their big contest five years

THE LITTLE BILL AGAIN.

This Time the Famous Boat Is in State Em ploy-Will Be Used to Carry Messages for the Troops-General Snowdon Found Homestead Beats Too Slow.

The tug, Little Bill, famous for the part she played in the Pinkerton excursion into Homestead a few days ago, is now in the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and will ply back and forward between the two military camps until the Guard is called away.

Last Wednesday morning the Little Bill steamed through the muddy Monongahela waters, towing the two iron-clad barges tha bore the 200 odd pinkerton detectives with their weapons and ammunition. The barges were towed to the spot that subsequently proved of such fatal interest, and when hos tilities were commenced was steamed to a place of safety by her discreet commander Captain Rogers. During the hottest part of the fight, when bullets were flying through the air of early morning, the Little Bill, with a full head of steam on, escaped and, beyond a few desultory bullets, came

[General Snowden chartered the famous little tug this afternoon, and henceforth her duties will simply be to carry messengers from the two brigades which lie on opposite sides of the river. General Snowden said there was no significance nor anything out of the ordinary in chartering the tug. "Nothing in fact," he continued, "but a mere coincidence. A vessel of some kind is needed, as there must be rapid comquarters. The was nothing here but an erratic ferry, so the Little Bill, being the only boat obtainable, was chartered."

There was some anticipation that the boat would be fired upon by the strikers on suspicion that she was conveying more Pinker-tons to the scene, but no trouble occurred. The crew was rather nervous as the boat steamed out of Pittsburg in the afternoon. The Little Bill has kept up steam almost constantly for the past week, and the Captain evidently expected to be called on at

Sympathy for Homestead. The Furniture and Carpet Salesmen's As

sembly No. 3857 and the Warehousemen's Assembly No. 7190 held separate meetings in Knights of Labor Hall last evening. Both assemblies passed resolutions sympathizing with the Homestead workers and denouncing the action of the Carnegie Steel Company in employing Pinkerton men during the trouble.

INNER SECRETS OF PINKERTONS' FATAL MISSION

Laid Bare by the Members of the Congressional Inquiry Committee.

POLICY OF THE SHERIFF.

Chairman H. C. Frick the One Witness So Far Examined.

Correspondence With the Detective Agency Produced - The Explanation of the Hiring of the Guards-A Disposition on the Part of Democratic Statesmen to Touch Upon the Tariff-The Witness Declines to Give the Cost of a Ton of Steel or Iron-The Details of the Wage Difficulty and the Dispute Which Culminated So Sensationally-The Pinkertons Were to Be Deputized by McCleary-The Committee's Visit to Hamestead.

The Congressional Investigating Committee put in an arduous day's work yesterday. They visited Homestead in the afternoon, and in the evening commenced the examination of Chairman H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Company. Chairman Oates is a terrific worker, and there is not much fun for the men who labor with him. The end of the session is so near at hand that he is anxious to return to Washington as soon as possible. Ex-State Chairman James Kerr proved a great help to the committee, and he arranged most of the details.

When the committee arrived in the city in the morning two hours behind time, owing to a freight wreck near Greensburg, they found the street car lines blockaded with the Orangemen's parade, and not an omnibus or carriage in sight at the depot. Not Much of a Reception.

After waiting awhile for something to turn up, Chairman Oates with the members started on foot for the Monongahela House. This was Democratic enough to suit anybody. The morning was hot, and all but big Bynum soon relinquished their heavy grips to colored boys and newsies. In Indian fashion the party trailed along to the hotel, mopping their brows and roasting their tough luck in not particularly elegant

Colonel Oates is very economical with the Government's funds, and believes in walking to save carriage hire. Bynum and Boatner mildly protested, and said if it was a Senate investigating committee, tho members would not only travel in style

but have a commissary.

At the hotel Judge Buffington, United States District Attorner Lyon, Marshal Harrah and Winfield Colville called to offer the use of the courtroom and their assistance. Colonel Oates, as soon as he saw the hall in the Monongahela House, decided to take it. He thanked the Government officers and appointed Ed Kearns as sergeant at arms to notify the witnesses, etc.

The Carnegie Lawyer in Conference, P. C. Knox, the attorney for the Carnegie firm, was on hand early and held a short conference with Mr. Oates. He promised that Mr. Frick would be present to testify at any time fixed by the committee. President Wm. Weihe, Burgess McLuckie and other labor leaders soon arrived, and offered their services and any assistance they could give. Chairman Oates thanked them in his polite Southern way, and said he would certainly need them before the committee finished its

work.

After breakfast the committee held a short conference and decided to visit Homestead first. Their object was to look over the ground and note physical conditions, so that could more readily understand the Superintendent Pitcairn furnished the committee a private car for its use. The party went to the Fourth avenue station, and the train crew waited patiently an hour for them at the Union depot. Finally, when the start was made, the train was delayed along the road and in Homestead by the movement of the troops. Burgess McLuckie accompanied the party, and took great pleasure in describing the battle in detail to Mrs. Upton, the only lady on the train, and her husband. Mrs. Upton is the daughter of Judge Taylor. The Survey of the Batti-fie'd.

In Homestead all was bustle. The com nittee watched Battery B unloading the gatling guns, and Judge Broderick remarked that it looked like business. While waiting for a special engine to take the car to Munhall, Bynum and Boatner amused the balance of the party by telling hard luck stories and some of their funny experiences in campaigning.

Hugh O'Donnell was among the first callers, and he furnished Chairman Oates with a list of witnesses to be called. He was introduced to all the lawmakers, and had a cleasant chat with each one. Chris Evans, National Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was on the car. He is here to look into the trouble, and report to his organization. A number of the citizens and workmen visited the car, and for a time the committee held an informal recen-

At Munhall the coal and iron police stopped the party and closed the gates. A short parley ensued, and then Otis Childs, a member of the firm, appeared. He was introduced all around, and looking over the small crowd, augmented by reporters and visitors, he asked Colonel Oates if all were to enter. The Chairman replied that the majority were newspaper men, that he did not know them personally, but he would wouch for their good behavior. This was satisfactory, and then the view of the recent bloody battle ground was com-

Questions as to the Conflict. The committee walked down to the water's edge, where the Congressmen asked a number of questions about the location of the guards and how the men were intrenched. There was nothing about the